application for a Certificate of Appealability ("COA") in the District Court before the Court of Appeals may act on his request for appellate review. 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1)(A). If a motion for a COA is not before the court, then the court may treat a notice of appeal as a motion for a COA. *United States v. Asrar*, 116 F.3d 1268, 1270 (9th Cir. 1997). The Court may issue a COA only if Petitioner "has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). When, as here, the district court bases its denial of habeas relief on the merits of constitutional claims, Petitioner "must demonstrate that reasonable jurists would find the district court's assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong." *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000); *see also Jennings v. Woodford*, 29 F.3d 1006, 1010 (9th Cir. 2002).

B. Petitioner Has Offered No Argument

Petitioner has failed to submit any argument on his own behalf. (*See* Pet'r Mot. (Dkt. No. 58).) Furthermore, the Court does not discern any basis for finding that reasonable jurists could conclude that the Court's prior analysis was "debatable or wrong." Consequently, Petitioner's request for a COA must fail.

III. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Petitioner's Notice of Appeal (Dkt. No. 58), construed as a Motion for a Certificate of Appealability, is hereby DENIED.

SO ORDERED this 19th day of December, 2007.

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John C. Coughenour
United States District Judge